
A New Species of *Faramea* (Rubiaceae) from Amazonian Peru

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ABSTRACT. A new species of Rubiaceae from Amazonian Peru, *Faramea vasquezii* C. M. Taylor, described and illustrated here, appears to be related to *F. capillipes* and *F. quadricostata*.

Faramea Aublet is a neotropical genus of perhaps 100 species distributed from southern Mexico and the Antilles to Paraguay and Bolivia. It is considered closely allied to *Coussarea* Aublet, and these two genera comprise the tribe Coussareae. *Faramea* is distinguished within the Rubiaceae by its one-locular ovary with separate basal ovules and fruits usually with only one developed seed. Additionally, *Faramea* can usually be recognized by its stipules that terminate interpetiolarly in a triangular, usually aristate segment, branches with the leaves usually held in a distichous attitude (and the internodes twisted ca. 90° to accommodate this arrangement), white or frequently bright blue corollas usually with a well-developed tube, subglobose to frequently strongly oblate leathery fruits, and seeds with a chartaceous testa. The aristae of the stipules frequently are elongated and crossed at the stem apex. The leaves of a few species have pronounced brochidodromous venation similar to that of many Melastomataceae, with well-developed submarginal veins and secondary veins spreading at right angles from the midrib; however, the venation of *Faramea vasquezii* C. M. Taylor is more typical of *Faramea*.

During a review of the Rubiaceae known from Peru (Taylor & Pool, 1993), the following new species was discovered.

***Faramea vasquezii* C. M. Taylor, sp. nov.** TYPE: Peru. Loreto: Maynas, Alpahuayo, Estación IIAP, 20 Oct. 1984, R. Vásquez & G. Criollo 5785 (holotype, MO; isotypes, AMAZ, USM). Figure 1.

Faramea capillipedi Mueller Argoviensis affinis, sed ab ea internodiis costatis complanatis, foliis minoribus nerviis secundariis paucioribus munitis, lobulis calycinis longioribus ac lobulis corollinis brevioribus differt.

Glabrous shrubs or small trees to 4 m tall (flowering at 0.3 m tall); stems strongly flattened and costate, the distalmost internodes 3–6 mm wide below the leaves. Leaves opposite; blades elliptic to

rarely somewhat lanceolate, 13–23 cm long, 3–9.5 cm wide, at apex acuminate with tip 1.2–2 cm long, at base cuneate to usually acute or sometimes attenuate, subcoriaceous, glabrous; secondary veins 10–14 pairs, looping to interconnect, with 1(–2) intersecondary veins usually well developed, without domatia, with the costa, secondary, and intersecondary veins prominulous above and below, the lesser venation reticulate and visible to slightly raised; petioles stout, 3–6 mm long; stipules with sheath 0.3–1 mm long, abruptly contracted to an awn 3–15 mm long. Inflorescences axillary and occasionally also terminal, 4.5–5 cm long, 4–7 cm wide, fascicled, ebracteate, peduncles 2–4 per axil, 12–28 mm long, cymes once or usually twice divided into 2–3 branches or pedicels, pedicels 6–18 mm long, filiform, flexuous; calyx limb with truncate tube 0.3–0.5 mm long, lobes 4, narrowly triangular, 0.6–1.5 mm long, acute; corollas funnelform, white to yellow, glabrous, tube 2–3 mm long, lobes 2.5–3 mm long, triangular to lanceolate. Fruiting pedicels markedly thickened distally; fruits subglobose, 6–7 mm long, 7–9 mm wide, smooth, becoming red to purple and then black.

Distribution and habitat. Amazonian Peru, in upland or seasonally flooded forest on sandy soils at 100–400 m, most frequently collected in primary forest.

Phenology. Collected in flower February, April, August, and October to December, in fruit January to May, July, August, and October to November.

This species is distinguished by its usually axillary inflorescences with relatively long flexuous pedicels, strongly flattened and costate internodes, and corollas with the tube shorter than or equal to the lobes. It is similar to *Faramea capillipes* Mueller Argoviensis in general aspect and inflorescence structure, and these species are probably closely related. *Faramea capillipes* differs from *F. vasquezii* in its slightly costate but generally rounded internodes, papyraceous to membranaceous leaf blades 5–12 cm long with 7–8 secondary veins, calyx limb with lobes 0.1–0.2 mm long, and corollas with lobes 5–6 mm long. This new species is also similar to *F. quadricostata* Bremekamp (emend. Steyermark, 1967), which shares a similar general

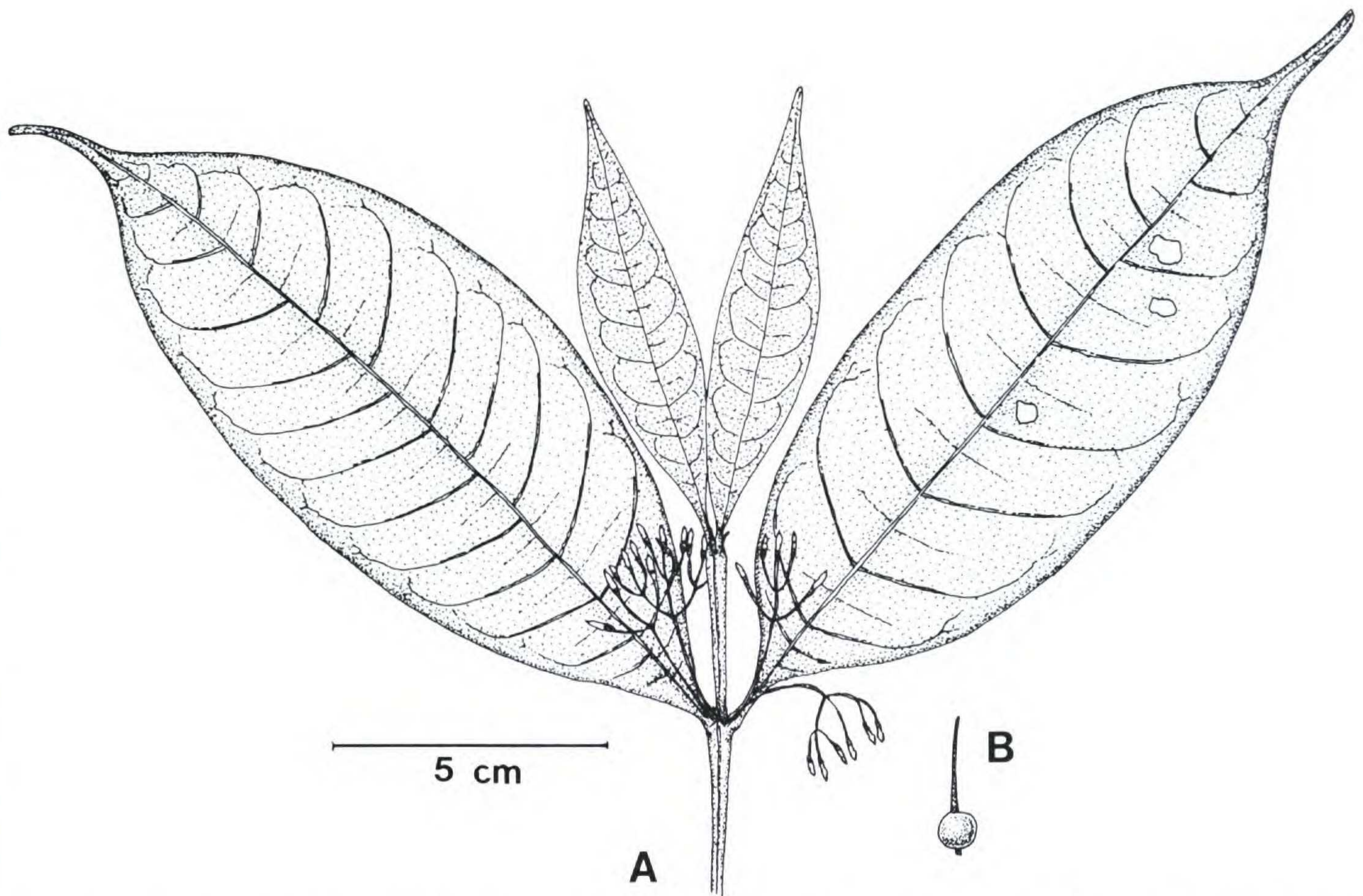


Figure 1. *Faramea vasquezii* C. M. Taylor. —A. Habit, drawn from *Vásquez 5710*. —B. Fruit with pedicel, drawn from *Vásquez 3974*. Both to same scale.

aspect and flattened costate internodes, but differs in its leaf blades 6–12 cm long, terminal inflorescences with peduncles 0–5 mm long, truncate calyx limb 1.3–1.5 mm long, and corollas with tubes 20–23 mm long and lobes 9.5–14 mm long.

This species is named in honor of Rudolfo Vásquez of the Missouri Botanical Garden, the accomplished Peruvian botanist who collected most of the material studied.

Additional collections examined. PERU. **Loreto:** Loreto, Nauta, río Marañón, 4°29'W, 73°33'W, *R. Vásquez & N. Jaramillo 3445* (AMAZ, MO); Maynas, Cahuide, río Itaya, *Vásquez & Jaramillo 5710* (AMAZ, MO, USM); Maynas, Amazonas, ExplorNapó and Explorama Camps, río Sucusari, ca. 3°15–30'S, 72°55'W, *Gentry et al. 27695* (MO), *31594* (MO), *74316* (MO), *Pipoly 14176* (AMAZ, MO), *Vásquez & Jaramillo 13111* (AMAZ, MO); Maynas, Iquitos, río Nanay, area of Mishana and Callicebus Biological Reserve, ca. 4°50'S, 73°30'W, *Davidson 5232* (MO), *Foster 4354* (MO), *Gentry et al. 31610* (MO), *Pipoly et al. 14915* (AMAZ, MO), *Solomon 3572* (MO), *Vásquez et al. 617* (AMAZ, MO, USM),

14196 (AMAZ, MO, USM); Maynas, Iquitos, near Puerto Almendras, ca. 3°45–50'S, 73°21–25'W, *Croat 19036* (MO), *Díaz & Jaramillo 275* (MO), *Revilla 2309* (MO), *Ruíz 1298* (MO), *Vásquez & Jaramillo 159* (AMAZ, MO, USM), *3974* (AMAZ, MO), *6246* (AMAZ, MO), *6516* (AMAZ, MO), *8658* (AMAZ, MO), *10192* (AMAZ, MO), *Vásquez & Soto 13732* (AMAZ, MO); Maynas, Pebas, río Ampiyacu, *Revilla 970* (MO); Ucayali, Sapuena, Jenaro Herrera CDJH-IIAP, 4°55'S, 73°45'W, *Vásquez et al. 12013* (MO). **Pasco:** Oxapampa, Palcazu Valley, Iscozach, 10°12'S, 75°15'W, *Foster 7974* (MO).

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